Reply of Government.—Where necessary this is done at the time of resurvey.

SUBJECT No. 109.

Tracks used for the passage of manure carts across fields to be classed as kharab.

Mr. Hutchaviregowda, Gubbi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The ryots under big tanks who plant sugar-cane cultivate their whole holding without leaving sufficient space for manure carts to pass through their lands to the lands situated beyond. This causes much inconvenience to the ryots owning lands on the other side and they will have to cultivate their lands without using manure. To remedy this, the Survey Department may be directed to leave during the ensuing resurvey sufficient space for manure carts to pass through.

Reply of Government.—Customary pathways will be noted by the Revenue Survey Department at resurvey.

SUBJECT No. 110.

Phut pahani to be made simultaneously with resurvey.

Mr. Thimmannaiya, Tiptur taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Resurvey and phut pahani operations are not conducted together. This results in differences in measurements as well as extra expenditure to Government. Phut pahani work might therefore be done along with resurvey by the measurers themselves.

Reply of Government.—This is impracticable.

SUBJECT No. 111.

Deputy Commissioners order the subdivision of assessed survey numbers.

Mr. Nadig Appajappa, Shimoga District Board.

Summary of discussion.—The unwieldy size of dry lands in some places deters an average ryot from applying for them for cultivation. Applications for portions of assessed survey numbers are not easily disposed of, as under Standing Orders the sanction of the Superintendent of Revenue Survey is necessary and much time is lost in correspondence between the taluk and the survey offices. To facilitate the easy disposal of such darkhasts, it is desirable to empower the Deputy Commissioners to have the necessary phods done by the District Surveyors or the hobli Shekdars and grant the portions applied for without any reference to the Superintendent of Revenue Survey.

Reply of Government.—In taluks in which revision settlement has not been introduced in the case of unoccupied lands, both assessed and unassessed, power has been given to Deputy Commissioners under the rules for the speedy disposal of darkhasts to direct subdivisions and get the maps, etc., rectified through the Survey Department. The question of extending these rules to all cases will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 112.

(*a*) Subdivision of occupied lands.

Messrs. Subbarayappa, Turuvekere sub-taluk; Veerasettappa and Singri Nanjappa, Tumkur District Board.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The subdivision of survey numbers may be permitted at any time in order to mitigate petty civil disputes among the landowners. As the cost is borne by the parties concerned, the interest of the Government is in no way affected. There are certain holdings which are recorded in the revenue accounts as single ones but which are really owned by several hissedars. No useful purpose is served by this arrangement except that pattadars are made primarily responsible for

the Government revenue. By permitting subdivision of lands on applications from parties, the responsibility of paying revenue to Government is fixed on the persons who actually own the land and are the real defaulters.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—Under the system introduced by Mr. Chentsal Rao, this subdivision was permitted and no inconvenience resulted from it. Even now there are recognized shares of survey numbers. If a khatedar makes default, all the lands in his patta, even though they may consist of entire survey numbers on which kandayam may have been paid by others, are forfeited and sold. If it is only unlimited subdivision that is objected to, at least shares that are not below the prescribed minimum may be allowed to be subdivided. The present minima are too high and they may be reduced (10 guntas wet and 2 acres dry). Getting the names registered in the Special Notice Register will not secure persons with partial interest from paying the kandayam on the defaulter's entire holding.

(*b*) Signature of khatedar to the *pahani* account.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, Chiknayakanhalli taluk.

(*b*) Patels and shanbhogs may be directed to record in the *pahani* account when they do the *pahani* work, the names of all *shikmidars* and *anubhavadars* of a survey number and also obtain therein the signatures of all of these as well as the khatedar.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 113.

Supply of village maps to shanbhogs.

Mr. Subbarayappa, Turuvekere sub-taluk.

Summary of discussion.—One copy of each village map is supplied to the taluk cutcherry and one to each patel. As patels are not often readily found by officers going to villages for inspection work, and in order to facilitate reference by shanbhogs, copies of the maps may be supplied to them also.

Reply of Government.—Will be done.

SUBJECT No. 114.

Sale of maps of inam villages.

Mr. B. Kesaviah, Chikmagalur taluk.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT No. 115.

Introduction of Survey and Settlement into inam villages.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In the case of inam villages owned by several inamdars, Survey and Settlement are not introduced unless all the inamdars consent thereto. This practice requires change. If two-thirds of the number of such inamdars agree, Survey and Settlement should be ordered to be introduced. If two or more hamlets are included in the boundary of an inam village and are owned by different persons, settlement may be ordered to such one only thereof as is applied for by the owner.

Mr. Krishnamurthi Rao.—Survey and Settlement is beneficial only to absentee landlords. But those who manage their own lands will find it inconvenient as they